



Swainswick Music progression of skills

This progression of skills document was taken from Charanga



EYFS	KS1 Objectives	KS2 Objectives
<p>Communication and Language:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Listen carefully to rhymes and songs, paying attention to how they sound.• Learn rhymes, poems and songs. <p>Physical Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Combine different movements with ease and fluency <p>Expressive Arts and Design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explore, use and refine a variety of artistic effects to express their ideas and feelings.• Return to and build on their previous learning, refining ideas and developing their ability to represent them.• Create collaboratively, sharing ideas, resources and skills.• Listen attentively, move to and talk about music, expressing their feelings and responses.• Sing in a group or on their own, increasingly matching the pitch and following the melody• Explore and engage in music making and dance, performing solo or in groups. <p>Expressive arts and design, being imaginative and expression:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sing a range of well-known nursery rhymes and songs.• Perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories with others, and (when appropriate) try to move in time with music.	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes;• play tuned and untuned instruments musically;• listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music;• experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression;• improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music;• listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory;• use and understand staff and other musical notations;• appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians;• develop an understanding of the history of music.

Progression of skills

Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Musicianship: understanding music						
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Learn rhymes, poems and songs.• Combine different movements with ease and fluency• Create collaboratively, sharing ideas, resources and skills.• Listen attentively, move to and talk about music, expressing their feelings and responses.• Sing in a group or on their own, increasingly matching the pitch and following the melody• Explore and engage in music making	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use body percussion, instruments and voices.• To learn the key centre of C major/A minor• Find and keep a steady beat together.• Understand the difference between creating a rhythm pattern and a pitch pattern.• Copy back simple rhythmic patterns using long and short.• Copy back simple melodic patterns using high and low.• Complete vocal warm-ups	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use body percussion, instruments and voices.• In the key centres of: C major, G major and A minor.• Find and keep a steady beat. Copy back simple rhythmic patterns using long and short.• Copy back simple melodic patterns using high and low.• Complete vocal warm-ups• Sing short phrases independently.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use body percussion, instruments and voices.• In the key centres of: C major, F major, G major and A minor.• In the time signatures of, 3/4 and 4/4.• Find and keep a steady beat. Copy back and improvise simple rhythmic patterns using minims, crotchets, quavers and their rests.• Copy back and improvise simple melodic patterns using the notes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use body percussion, instruments and voices• In the key centres of: C major, F major, G major and A minor.• In the time signatures of: 2/4, 3/4 and 4/4.• Find and keep a steady beat.• Listen and copy rhythmic patterns made of semibreves, minims, dotted crotchets, quavers, semiquavers and their rests, by ear or from notation.• Copy back melodic patterns using the notes:• C major scale, G major, F major	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use body percussion, instruments and voices.• In the key centres of: C major, G major, F major and relative minor keys.• In the time signatures of: 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, and 6/8.• Find and keep a steady beat. Listen and copy rhythmic patterns made of dotted minims, minims, dotted crotchets, crotchets, dotted quavers, triplet quavers, quavers, semiquavers and their	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use body percussion, instruments and voices.• In the key centres of: C major, G major, D major, A minor and D minor.• In the time signatures of: 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, and 6/8.• Find and keep a steady beat. Listen and copy rhythmic patterns made of minims, dotted crotchets, crotchets, dotted quavers, triplet quavers, quavers, semiquavers and their rests, by ear or from notation.• Copy back melodic patterns using the notes from C, G, F major and relative minors.• Copy back melodic patterns using the notes from C, F, G majors and relative minors

and dance, performing solo or in groups. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Sing a range of well-known nursery rhymes and songs.			<ul style="list-style-type: none">Complete vocal warm-ups<ul style="list-style-type: none">Singing longer phrases and songs independently		rests, by ear or from notation. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Copy back melodic patterns using the notes from C, F, G majors and relative minors	
Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Listening						
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Repeat patterns of sounds with increasing accuracy.Show increasing rhythm and control when responding to music with movement.To identify sources of sound with accuracy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Move and dance with the music.Find the steady beat.Talk about feelings created by the music.Recognise some band and orchestral instruments.Describe tempo as fast or slow.Describe dynamics as loud and quiet.Join in sections of the song, eg chorus.Begin to understand where the music fits in the world.Begin to understand about different styles of music.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Mark the beat of a listening piece (eg Boléro by Ravel) by tapping or clapping and recognising tempo, as well as changes in tempo.<ul style="list-style-type: none">Complete actions to the beat of a piece of musicIdentify the beat groupings in the music you sing and listen, eg 4-time, 3-time etc.Move and dance with the music confidently.Talk about how the music makes you feel.Identify tempo as fast or slow.Identify dynamics as loud or quiet.Join in sections of the song, eg call and response.Start to talk about the style of a piece of music.Recognise some band and orchestral instruments.Start to talk about where music might fit into the world.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Share your thoughts and feelings about the music together.Find the beat or groove of the music.Walk, move or clap a steady beat with others, changing the speed of the beat as the tempo of the music changes.Invent different actions to move in time with the music.Talk about what the song or piece of music means.Identify some instruments you can hear playing.Identify if it’s a male or female voice singing the song.Talk about the style of the music<ul style="list-style-type: none">Describe tempo as fast or slow.Describe dynamics as loud or quiet. .<ul style="list-style-type: none">Recognise more band and orchestral instrumentsBeginning to explore the context and purpose of different types of music in the world	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Talk about the words of a song.Think about why the song or piece of music was written.Find and demonstrate the steady beat.Identify 2/4, 3/4, and 4/4 metre. Identify the tempo as fast, slow or steady.Recognise the style of music you are listening to.Discuss the structures of songs.Identify:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Call and responseA solo vocal or instrumental line and the rest of the ensembleA change in textureArticulation on certain wordsProgramme musicExplain what a main theme is and identify when it is repeated.Know and understand what a musical introduction is and its purpose.Recall by ear memorable phrases heard in the music.Recall by ear memorable phrases heard in the music. Identify major and minor tonality.Recognise the sound and notes of the pentatonic scale by ear and from notationDescribe legato and staccato.Recognise the following styles and any important musical features that distinguish the style: 20th and 21st Century Orchestral, Reggae, Soul, R&B, Pop, Folk, Jazz, Disco, Musicals, Classical, Rock, Gospel, Romantic, Choral, Funk and Electronic Dance Music.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Talk about feelings created by the music. Justify a personal opinion with reference to Musical Elements.Find and demonstrate the steady beat. Identify 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, 6/8 metre.Identify the musical style of a song or piece of music.Identify instruments by ear and through a range of media.Discuss the structure of the music with reference to verse, chorus, bridge, repeat signs, chorus and final chorus, improvisation, call and response, and AB form.Explain a bridge passage and its position in a song.Recall by ear memorable phrases heard in the music. Identify major and minor tonality.Recognise the sound and notes of the pentatonic and Blues scales, by ear and from notation.Explain the role of a main theme in musical structure. Know and understand what a musical introduction is and its purpose.Explain rapping.Recognise the following styles and any key musical features that distinguish the style: 20th and 21st Century Orchestral, Gospel, Pop, Minimalism, Rock n' Roll, South African, Contemporary Jazz, Reggae, Film Music, Hip Hop, Funk, Romantic and Musicals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Talk about feelings created by the music.Justify a personal opinion with reference to Musical Elements.Identify 2/4, 4/4, 3/4, 6/8 and. Identify the musical style of a song using some musical vocabulary to discuss its Musical Elements.<ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify all aforementioned instruments by ear and through a range of media and vocal techniques such as scat singing, rap and harmony.Discuss the structure of the music with reference to verse, chorus, bridge and an instrumental break.Explain a bridge passage and its position in a song.Recall by ear memorable phrases heard in the music.Identify major and minor tonality, chord triads I, IV and V, and intervals within a major scale.Explain the role of a main theme in musical structure.Know and understand what a musical introduction and outro is, and its purpose.<ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify the sound of a Gospel choir and soloist, Rock band, symphony orchestra and A Cappella group and any key musical features that distinguish the styles: 20th and 21st Century Orchestral, Soul, Pop, Hip Hop, Jazz: Swing, Rock, Disco, Romantic, Zimbabwean Pop, R&B, Folk, Gospel, Salsa, Reggae, Musicals and Film Music.

Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Singing						
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● To confidently use voices in different ways including singing, speaking and chanting to a steady beat.● Explore how to make high and low sounds. Make and control fast and slow sounds, loud and quiet and high and low to create mood and show feelings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Sing, rap, rhyme, chant and use spoken word.● Demonstrate good singing posture. Sing songs from memory.● Copy back intervals of an octave and fifth (high, low).● Sing in unison.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Sing as part of a choir.● Demonstrate good singing posture.● Sing songs from memory and/or from notation.● Sing to communicate the meaning of the words.● Sing in unison and sometimes in parts, and with more pitching accuracy.● Understand and follow the leader or conductor.● Add actions to a song and move confidently to a steady beat.● Talk about feelings created by the music/song.● Know the meaning of dynamics (loud/quiet) and tempo (fast/slow), and be able to demonstrate these when singing by responding to (a) the leader's directions and (b) visual symbols (eg crescendo, decrescendo, pause).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Sing as part of a choir.● Sing a widening range of unison songs, of varying styles and structures.● Demonstrate good singing posture.● Perform actions confidently and in time to a range of action songs.● Sing songs from memory and/or from notation.● Sing with awareness of following the beat.● Sing with attention to clear diction.● Sing expressively, with attention to the meaning of the words● Sing in unison.● Understand and follow the leader or conductor.● Copy back simple melodic phrases using the voice	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Rehearse and learn songs from memory and/or with notation.● Sing in different time signatures: 2/4, 3/4 and 4/4.● Sing as part of a choir with awareness of size: the larger, the thicker and richer the musical texture.● Demonstrate good singing posture.● Demonstrate vowel sounds, blended sounds and consonants.● Sing 'on pitch' and 'in time'.● Sing expressively, with attention to breathing and phrasing.● Sing expressively, with attention to staccato and legato.● Talk about the different styles of singing used for different styles of song.● Talk about how the songs and their styles connect to the world.● Sing in harmony with the choir using 3rds, 6th, 5th and alternative harmonic melodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Rehearse and learn songs from memory and/or with notation.● Sing in 2/4, 3/4, 4/4 and 6/8 time.● Sing in unison and parts, and as part of a smaller group.● Sing 'on pitch' and 'in time'.● Sing a second part in a song.● Self-correct if lost or out of time.● Sing expressively, with attention to breathing and phrasing.● Sing expressively, with attention to dynamics and articulation.● Develop confidence as a soloist.● Talk about the different styles of singing used for different styles of song.● Talk confidently about how connected you feel to the music and how it connects in the world.● Respond to a leader or conductor.● Sing in harmony with the choir using 3rds, 6th, 5th and alternative harmonic melodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Rehearse and learn songs from memory and/or with notation.● Sing a broad range of songs as part of a choir, including those that involve syncopated rhythms, with a good sense of ensemble and performance. This should include observing rhythm, phrasing, accurate pitching and appropriate style.● Continue to sing in parts where appropriate. Sing in 2/4, 4/4, 3/4, and 6/8.● Sing with and without an accompaniment.● Sing syncopated melodic patterns.● Demonstrate and maintain good posture and control whilst singing.● Sing expressively, with attention to breathing and phrasing.● Sing expressively, with attention to dynamics and articulation.● Lead a singing rehearsal.● Talk about the different styles of singing used for the different styles of songs sung in this year.● Discuss with others how connected you are to the music and songs, and how the songs and styles are connected to the world.● Sing in harmony with the choir using 3rds, 6th, 5th and alternative harmonic melodies
Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Notation						
<p>Developing an awareness of when to stop and start using symbols and signals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Explore ways of representing high and low sounds, and long and short sounds, using symbols and any appropriate means of notation.● Explore standard notation, using crotchets, and minims, and simple combinations of:● A B C D E F G	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Explore ways of representing high and low sounds, and long and short sounds, using symbols and any appropriate means of notation.● Explore standard notation, using crotchets, quavers, minims and semibreves, and simple combinations of:<ul style="list-style-type: none">● C, D, E, F, G, A, B● G, A, B, C, D, E, F#●●● Identify hand signals as notation, and recognise music notation on a stave of five lines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Explore ways of representing high and low sounds, and long and short sounds, using symbols and any appropriate means of notation.● Explore standard notation, using minims, semibreves, dotted crotchets, crotchets, quavers and and simple combinations of:<ul style="list-style-type: none">● C, D, E, F, G, A, B● F, G, A, B \flat , C, D, E● G, A, B, C, D, E, F#● Read and respond to semibreves, minims, crotchets and paired quavers.● Identify: • Stave • Treble clef • Time signature • Key Signature Lines and spaces on the stave● Particular emphasis on rhythmic understanding within notation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Explore ways of representing high and low sounds, and long and short sounds, using symbols and any appropriate means of notation.● Explore standard notation, using semibreves, minims, dotted crotchets, crotchets, quavers and semiquavers, and simple combinations of:● Notes from C, G and F major scale● Read and respond to semibreves, minims, dotted crotchets, crotchets, quavers and semiquavers. Identify: • Stave • Treble clef • Time signature● Special emphasis placed on rhythmic understanding - using games and notation to clap simple to complex rhythms● Identify and understand the differences between minims, crotchets, paired quavers and rests. Read and perform pitch notation within a range.● Follow and perform simple rhythmic scores to a steady beat: maintain individual parts accurately within the rhythmic	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Explore ways of representing high and low sounds, and long and short sounds, using symbols and any appropriate means of notation.● Explore standard notation, using minims, dotted crotchets, crotchets, quavers and semiquavers, and simple combinations of:● C G and F majors and relative minors● Identify: • Stave • Treble clef • Time signature Read and respond to minims, crotchets, quavers, dotted quavers and semiquavers.● Recognise how notes are grouped when notated.● Identify the stave and symbols on the stave (such as the treble clef), the name of the notes on lines and in spaces, barlines, a flat sign and a sharp sign.● Further understand the differences between semibreves, minims, crotchets and crotchet rests, paired quavers and semiquavers.● Understand the differences between 2/4, 3/4 and 4/4 time signatures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Explore ways of representing high and low sounds, and long and short sounds, using symbols and any appropriate means of notation.● Explore standard notation, using dotted semibreves, dotted minims, minims, triplet crotchets, dotted crotchets, crotchets, dotted quavers, quavers and semiquavers, and simple combinations of: C, G, F Major and related minors● Identify: • Stave • Treble clef • Time signature Read and respond to minims, crotchets, quavers, dotted quavers and semiquavers.● Recognise how notes are grouped when notated.● Identify the stave and symbols on the stave (such as the treble clef), the name of the notes on lines and in spaces, barlines, a flat sign and a sharp sign

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and understand the differences between crotchets and paired quavers. Apply spoken word to rhythms, understanding how to link each syllable to one musical note (using fruits) 	texture, achieving a sense of ensemble.		
<u>Reception</u>	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 4</u>	<u>Year 5</u>	<u>Year 6</u>
Playing instruments						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To choose sounds and instruments for a specific purpose To follow and imitate simple patterns using body movements (clapping etc) percussion instruments with increasing control. To begin to create own patterns using instruments To use percussion instruments to accompany a chant or song independently. To confidently name classroom instruments Key focus on Glockenspiels, Pitched and Unpitched Percussion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehearse and learn to play a simple melodic instrumental part by ear or from simple notation, in C major 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehearse and learn to play a simple melodic instrumental part by ear or from notation, in C major and G major. Using Keyboards and Glockenspiels for instrumental playing Developing rhythmic skills and understanding in relation to playing and notation using Djembe and other percussive instrumentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehearse and learn to play a simple melodic instrumental part by ear or from notation, in C major, F major, G major Develop facility in playing tuned percussion or a melodic instrument, such as a Glockenspiel or Keyboard <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing rhythmic skills and understanding in relation to playing and notation using Djembe and other percussive instrumentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehearse and learn to play a simple melodic instrumental part by ear or from notation, in C major, F major, G major across glockenspiel and keyboards Read rhythmic patterns using notation and perform on percussion instruments Begin to develop understanding of chords and their role within music. Play triad chord forms on Keyboard and Ukulele 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehearse and learn to play a simple melodic instrumental part by ear or from notation, in C major, F major, G major, E b major, C minor and D minor. Play melodies on tuned percussion, melodic instruments or keyboards, following staff notation written on one stave and using notes within the middle C–C'/do–do range. This should initially be done as a whole class, with greater independence gained each lesson through smaller group performance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehearse and learn to play one of four differentiated instrumental parts by ear or from notation, in the tonal centers of C major, F major, G major, Gain experience in understanding and playing Ukulele, Glockenspiel, Keyboard and Djembes from a wide range of resources including notation, composition, chord and rhythm sheets. Play a melody following staff notation written on one stave and using notes within an octave range (do–do); make decisions about dynamic range, including very loud (fortissimo), very quiet (pianissimo), moderately loud (mezzo forte) and moderately quiet (mezzo piano).
<u>Reception</u>	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 4</u>	<u>Year 5</u>	<u>Year 6</u>
<u>Reception</u>	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 4</u>	<u>Year 5</u>	<u>Year 6</u>
Creating: improvising						

<p>To choose sounds and instruments for a specific purpose.</p> <p>To follow and imitate simple patterns using body movements (clapping etc) percussion instruments with increasing control</p> <p>To begin to create own patterns using instruments</p> <p>To use percussion instruments to accompany a chant or song independently.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explore improvisation within a major and minor scale using the notes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● C, D, E ● D, E, A ● F, G, A ● D, F, G ● Improvise simple vocal patterns using 'Question and Answer' phrases. ● Understand the difference between creating a rhythm pattern and a pitch pattern. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explore improvisation within a major scale using the notes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● C, D, E ● C, G, A ● G, A, B ● F#, G, A ● Work with a partner and in the class to improvise simple 'Question and Answer' phrases, to be sung and played on untuned percussion, creating a musical conversation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explore improvisation within a major scale using the notes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● From C major, A minor, G major and F major ● Become more skilled in improvising (using voices, tuned and untuned percussion, and instruments played in wholeclass/group/individual/instrumental teaching), inventing short 'on-the-spot' responses using a limited note-range. ● Compose over a simple groove. ● Compose over a drone. Structure musical ideas (eg using echo or 'Question and Answer' phrases) to create music that has a beginning, middle and end. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explore improvisation within a major scale using the notes from C, G and F majors ● Improvise on a limited range of pitches on the instrument you are now learning, making use of musical features, including smooth (legato) and detached (staccato) articulation. ● Improvise over a simple chord progression. Improvise over a groove. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explore improvisation within a major scale and minor scale ● Improvise over a simple groove, responding to the beat and creating a satisfying melodic shape. ● Experiment with using a wider range of dynamics, including very loud (fortissimo), very quiet (pianissimo), moderately loud (mezzo forte) and moderately quiet (mezzo piano). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explore improvisation within a major scale and minor scale ● Improvise over a groove, responding to the beat, creating a satisfying melodic shape with varied dynamics and articulation.
Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Creating: composing						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Confidently select and choose own instruments to create own beats and sequences independently and within a group. ● Select and choose instruments to represent and respond to stimulus (weather, parts of stories). ● Begin to use technology (DAW and Notation Software) to further develop creative ideas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explore and create graphic scores: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Create a story, choosing and playing classroom instruments and/or soundmakers. ● Recognise how graphic notation can represent created sounds. ● Explore and invent your own symbols. ● Use music technology, if available, to capture, change and combine sounds. ● Use simple notation if appropriate: ● Create a simple melody using crotchets and minims: ● A B C D E F G 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explore and create graphic scores: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Create musical sound effects and short sequences of sounds in response to music and video stimulus. ● Use graphic symbols, dot notation and stick notation, as appropriate, to keep a record of composed pieces. ● Create a story, choosing and playing classroom instruments. ● Create and perform your own rhythm patterns with stick notation, including crotchets, quavers and minims. ● Use music technology, if available, to capture, change and combine sounds. To record composition works in both notation and DAW form. ● Use notation if appropriate: ● Create a simple melody using crotchets and minims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● C, D, E, F, G, A, B ● G, A, B, C, D, E, F# 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Create music and/or sound effects in response to music and video stimulus. ● Use music technology, if available, to capture, change and combine sounds. ● Compose over a simple chord progression. ● Compose over a simple groove. ● Compose over a drone. ● Start to use simple structures within compositions, eg introduction, verse, chorus or AB form. ● Use simple dynamics. ● Compose song accompaniments on tuned and untuned percussion, using 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Combine known rhythmic notation with letter names, to create short, pentatonic phrases using a limited range of five pitches, suitable for the instruments being learnt. ● Compose over a simple chord progression. ● Compose over a groove. ● Create music in response to music and video stimulus. ● Use music technology, if available, to capture, change and combine sounds. ● Start to use simple structures within compositions, eg introduction, verse, chorus or AB form. ● Use simple dynamics. ● Compose song accompaniments on tuned and untuned percussion, using known rhythms and note values. ● Create a melody using crotchets, minims, quavers and their rests. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Create music in response to music and video stimulus. ● Use music technology, if available, to capture, change and combine sounds. ● Start to use structures within compositions, eg introduction, multiple verse and chorus sections, AB form or ABA form (ternary form). ● Use chords to compose music to evoke a specific atmosphere, mood or environment. ● Use simple dynamics. ● Use rhythmic variety. ● Compose song accompaniments, perhaps using basic chords. ● Use a wider range of dynamics, including fortissimo (very loud), pianissimo (very quiet), mezzo forte (moderately loud) and mezzo piano (moderately quiet). ● Use full scales in different keys. ● Understand how chord triads are formed and play them on tuned percussion, melodic instruments or keyboards. ● Perform simple, chordal accompaniments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Plan and compose an 8 or 16-beat melodic phrase, using the pentatonic scale (eg C, D, E, G, A), and incorporate rhythmic variety and interest. ● Play this melody on available tuned percussion and/or orchestral instruments. ● Notate this melody. ● Either of these melodies can be enhanced with rhythmic or simple chordal accompaniment. ● Create a simple chord progression. ● Compose a ternary (ABA form) piece; use available music software/apps to create and record it, discussing how musical contrasts are achieved. ● Create music in response to music and video stimulus. ● Use music technology, if available, to capture, change and combine sounds. ● Start to use structures within compositions, eg introduction, multiple verse and chorus sections, AB form or ABA form (ternary form). ● Use simple dynamics. ● Use rhythmic variety. ● Compose song accompaniments, perhaps using basic chords. ● Use a wider range of dynamics, including fortissimo (very loud), pianissimo (very quiet), mezzo forte (moderately loud) and mezzo piano (moderately quiet). ● Use full scales in different keys. ● Create a melody using crotchets, quavers and minims, and perhaps semibreves and semiquavers, and all equivalent rests. ● Use a pentatonic and a full scale. ● Use major and minor tonality: ● Make conscious choices and decisions regarding the tonality, key and scale type to be used in the composition.

			known rhythms and note values. ● Create a simple melody using crotchets, minims and perhaps paired quavers: ● Compose within the C major, A minor, G major or F major scale		● Create a melody using crotchets, quavers and minims, and perhaps semibreves and semiquavers, plus all equivalent rests. ● Use a pentatonic and a full scale. ● Use major and minor tonality across keys aforementioned.	
<u>Reception</u>	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 4</u>	<u>Year 5</u>	<u>Year 6</u>
Performing						
● Enjoy and have fun performing. ● Choose a song/songs to perform to both peer and public audience . ● Communicate the meaning of the song. ● Add actions to the song. ● Play some simple instrumental parts. ● To think about others while performing in a small group session. ● To independently think of ways to make their work better	● Enjoy and have fun performing. ● Choose a song/songs to perform to a well-known audience. ● Prepare a song to perform. ● Communicate the meaning of the song. ● Add actions to the song. ● Play some simple instrumental parts.	● Practice, rehearse and share a song that has been learned in the lesson, from memory or with notation, and with confidence. ● Decide on any actions, instrumental parts/improvisatory ideas/composed passages to be practised and included in the performance. ● Talk about what the song means and why it was chosen to share. ● Talk about the difference between rehearsing a song and performing it.	● Practise, rehearse and share a song that has been learned in the lesson, from memory or with notation, and with confidence. ● Play and perform melodies following staff notation, using a small range, as a whole class or in small groups. ● Include any actions, instrumental parts/improvisatory ideas/composed passages within the rehearsal and in the performance. ● Talk about what the song means and why it was chosen to share. ● Reflect on feelings about sharing and performing, eg excitement, nerves, enjoyment.	● Rehearse and enjoy the opportunity to share what has been learned in the lessons. ● Perform, with confidence, a song from memory or using notation. ● Play and perform melodies following staff notation, using a small range, as a whole class or in small groups. ● Include instrumental parts/improvisatory sections/composed passages within the rehearsal and performance. ● Explain why the song was chosen, including its composer and the historical and cultural context of the song. ● Communicate the meaning of the words and articulate them clearly. ● Use the structure of the song to communicate its mood and meaning in the performance. ● Talk about what the rehearsal and performance has taught the student. ● Understand how the individual fits within the larger group ensemble. Reflect on the performance and how well it suited the occasion. ● Discuss and respond to any feedback; consider how future performances might be different.	● Create, rehearse and present a holistic performance for a specific purpose, for a friendly but unknown audience. ● Perhaps perform in smaller groups, as well as the whole class. ● Perform a range of repertoire pieces and arrangements combining acoustic instruments, to form mixed ensembles, including a school orchestra. ● Perform from memory or with notation, with confidence and accuracy. ● Include instrumental parts/improvisatory sections/composed passages within the rehearsal and performance. ● Explain why the song was chosen, including its composer and the historical and cultural context of the song. ● A student leads part of the rehearsal and part of the performance. ● Record the performance and compare it to a previous performance; explain how well the performance communicated the mood of each piece. ● Discuss and talk musically about the strengths and weaknesses of a performance. ● Collect feedback from the audience and reflect how future performances might be different.	● Create, rehearse and present a holistic performance for a specific event, for an unknown audience. ● Perform a range of songs as a choir in school assemblies, school performance opportunities and to a wider audience. ● Create, rehearse and present a holistic performance, with a detailed understanding of the musical, cultural and historical contexts. ● Perform from memory or with notation. Understand the value of choreographing any aspect of a performance. ● A student or a group of students rehearse and lead parts of the performance. ● Understand the importance of the performing space and how to use it. ● Record the performance and compare it to a previous performance. ● Collect feedback from the audience and reflect how the audience believed in the performance. ● Discuss how the performance might change if it was repeated in a larger/smaller performance space